

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. / 11. March 1953

SUBJECT 1. Miscellaneous Industrial Information from Teplice  
2. Mills and Bakeries

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

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NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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1. It is believed that gas ammunition (sic) is being produced at the Velvety factory in Teplice (N51/F34). The plant is underground on the Bilina-Usti rail line. It was built by the Germans during the last war. Vegetation in the area shows signs of contamination. Workers are allowed a special milk ration; they look pale and their urine is black. Cars are not allowed to stop on the adjacent highway running to Prague within three kilometers of the area. Smoke screen cans are placed along the road and the rail line.
2. One section of the Chuderice glass works is under Russian supervision. The plant is on the Teplice-Bilina highway. In the section, about 400 workers produce glass of absolutely pure molecular composition for the USSR. Although a great amount of glass is produced, only a small quantity is accepted and polished by the Russian experts. Workers believe that this glass is used for special atomic instruments (sic) because every article is sent by special plane to Russia.
3. Special bulletproof glass is manufactured at the Jetevice (N51/F24) glass works near Teplice. About 1,500 workers are employed.
4. The Tesak works produces various types of mining machinery for the Ostrava and Posa coal fields. Formerly the plant was named Teplicni Strojirny (Teplice engineering works).
5. The Ministry of Food Industry controls the Czechoslovakian Mills (Ceskoslovenske Mlyny), National Corporation, at Prague, Vavrovke Square 25, through a Central Administration of Bakeries and Flour Mills (Hlavni Sprava - Pekarny a Mlyny). Individual mills, bakeries and affiliated businesses are grouped under the following district centers:
  - a) Praha - Pekarny a Mlyny (formerly Odskolek) - Prague-Myslavsky
  - b) Stredoceske Mlyny - Prague-Holesovice
  - c) Severoceske Mlyny - Litomerice
  - d) Vystredoceske Mlyny - Plzen
  - e) Jihoceske Mlyny - Ceske Budejovice

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STATE		NAVY	AIR		FBI		DISTRIBUTION		25X1A	
ARMY		AIR	FBI							

- f) Pardubické-Jihlavské Mlýny - Jihlava
- g) Východočeské Mlýny - Hradec Králové
- h) Kavoviny (coffee products) - Pardubice
- i) Slezské Mlýny - Krnov
- j) Severomoravské Mlýny - Olomouc
- k) Středomoravské Mlýny - Brno
- l) Jihoslovenské Mlýny - Bratislava
- m) Středoslovenské Mlýny - Nitra
- n) Východoslovenské Mlýny - Košice

6. Following the introduction of the "Iriska Method" - an innovation in the alignment and use of cylinders and sieves - capacity of the mills increased by 50 percent. The majority of small mills have been closed; production at present is only 70 to 75 percent of capacity. More plants could be closed, but the Army has intervened and forbidden further shut-downs. The unused production capacity is considered as a wartime reserve. In case of war, because of centralization, destruction of certain mills and bakeries would cause serious supply problems. For example, the Oděkolek mills and bakeries in Prague supply about 45 percent of the city's needs.
  7. The Severočeské Mlýny now operates 13 mills, of which four are to be closed by the end of 1952. The combined output of mills under the district is about 150,000 tons annually. Production of the Pardubické-Jihlavské group reaches 120,000 tons a year. The Terezin (N51/F53) flour mill, controlled by the Army and operating on water power, produces 55 tons a day.
  8. Nearly 50 percent of the wheat processed in Czechoslovakia comes from abroad; the largest suppliers are the USSR and Argentina.
  9. Each District Management has prepared mobilization plans. These concern the release of male employees to the armed forces and their replacement by non-essential females. For example, the Severočeské Mlýny mills are to use the predominantly female personnel of the Tena knitting plant.
  10. Even now, however, the employment of women is being encouraged. The following targets for percentage of women employees have been established: in flour mills, 40 percent of the staff must be female; in bakeries, 50 percent; in factories making cake, biscuits, spaghetti, etc., the percentage must be 75.
  11. The following are known capacities of bakeries in Northern Bohemia which supply the Army:
    - a) Budyne bakery, supplying the Terezin and Litomerice (N51/F53) garrisons: 6,000 kilos per day.
    - b) Stana bakery in Kost, 20 tons of bread daily.
    - c) Socikol bakery, Decin (N51/F56), 10 tons daily.
    - d) Severočeské Mlýny bakery, Decin, 10 tons a day.
    - e) The Roka bakery in Teplice produces mainly spaghetti for military and SNB personnel in the Terezin-Litomerice-Jachymov area. Its capacity is 10 tons a day.
  12. Each flour mill and bakery must maintain a so-called military reserve and a civilian stockpile according to its storage capacity. The military reserve is 30 percent of grain or flour, the civilian six to 12 percent. The Army is responsible for checking on the reserve stocks.
  13. Each region also keeps grain reserves. The Usti region stockpile is about 23,000 to 25,000 tons of grain. It is stored in silos or barns belonging to the cooperatives and also in requisitioned barns, gymnasium halls and the like. Two of the largest silos in Western Bohemia, and their capacities, are Lovosice (N51/F53), 9,000 tons and Zakokilky near Zatec (N51/F10), 6,000 tons.
- 25X1A 1. Comment: The Weimann Zinc Glass Works has been reported in Chuderic.
2. Comment: The glass contains no bubbles or flaws.

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